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Vol VI No 185 *21 September 1979*

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AUSTRIA'S PAHR VISITS ARGENTINA, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

AU141320 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Buenos Aires (APA)--On Thursday [13 September], Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Washington Pastor, signed an agreement against double taxation and an agreement on military service of persons with dual nationality. On the same day, the fourth day of his official visit to Argentina, Pahr also had a talk with Ambassador Andreas Aguilar (Venezuela), chairman of the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

In talks with the economic delegation accompanying Pahr, Argentine representatives expressed their intention to continue their policy of economic liberalization and to facilitate the importation of goods. At the same time, the Argentine side underscored its interest in Austrian investments in those sectors that have priority in the Argentine economic plan. Detailed talks were held with highest government representatives regarding the energy, steel and transport sectors.

An agreement on economic-technical cooperation, whose contents have already been fixed, is to be signed in the very near future in Buenos Aires as has been agreed between Pahr and Pastor. The joint commission to be established through this agreement--which will have the task not only to utilize all possibilities of cooperation in the economic and technical field, but also to deal with concrete projects--is to hold its first meeting in February or March next year in Vienna.

Joint Communique

AU181855 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 79 p 2 AU

["Communique" on Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr's visit to Argentina]

[Text] At the invitation of Carlos W. Pastor, foreign minister of the Republic of Argentina, Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr paid an official visit to Argentina 9-14 September. Foreign Minister Dr Pahr was accompanied by a delegation of representatives of Austrian industry and banks.

During his stay, Foreign Minister Dr Pahr visited Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and the three ruling junta members. Moreover, the Austrian foreign minister had talks with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor and Minister of Economy Dr Jose Martinez de Hoz.

In their exchange of opinions the two foreign ministers outlined their positions on various topical international questions, and among other things discussed questions regarding an expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries, especially in the fields of cultural cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation and bilateral trade relations. Both foreign ministers expressed their interest and their desire to intensify bilateral scientific-technical cooperation. They underscored the usefulness of concluding an agreement in that field.

The foreign ministers stressed the two government's interest in implementing joint projects in line with the recommendations of the UN conference on technical cooperation between developing countries held at the end of 1978 in Buenos Aires, and of the UN conference on science and technology for development held in Vienna at the end of August this year. Moreover, it was stated at the talks that as of 1 January 1980 the advertising of Austrian tourist trade in Argentina will be intensified in view of the country's great potential.

As far as bilateral economic relations are concerned, the Austrian foreign minister stressed the interest of Austrian firms in participating in big government projects designed to improve the Argentine infrastructure.

Foreign Minister Pastor acknowledged with satisfaction the Austrian firms' interest and confirmed that Austrian participation in the big powerplant projects and in the projects serving the expansion of the steel industry and river navigation would be of special interest to both countries. In discussing trade between the two countries the foreign ministers agreed that the increase achieved in the past few years has shown possibilities of reaching a trade volume that is in line with the actual capacities of the two national economies. They also discussed measures designed to bring about the desired increase in the bilateral trade volume.

During the visit the two foreign ministers signed a treaty to avoid double taxation and a treaty regulating the question of military service of persons with dual nationality. Moreover, they agreed on the text of a treaty on economic and industrial cooperation providing inter alia for [the definition of] economic sectors of common interest, for the exchange of technical information, the establishment of joint companies and the establishment of a joint commission for evaluating the treaty stipulations. The ministers expressed the opinion that this treaty should be signed in the very near future in view of the fundamental significance that both countries attach to it. At the end of his visit, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr thanked [his host] for the hospitality shown him during his stay in Argentina and invited his Argentine counterpart to pay a visit to Austria. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later time.

CANADIAN MINISTER CITES CONDITIONS FOR NUCLEAR PLANT SALE

FY200357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 20 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (AFP)--Canadian Trade Minister Michael Wilson said here today that Argentina can purchase a third nuclear reactor and a heavy water plant from Canada without ratifying the Tlatelolco Treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

He said that the two countries could sign a bilateral agreement, adhere to an equivalent international agreement or Argentina could agree to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The Canadian minister said he was satisfied with the meetings he held with Argentine President Jorge Videla, with Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, with other government officials and with Argentine private businessmen.

He noted that one of the objectives of his visit was to support the offer made by a Canadian enterprise to participate in the Argentine nuclear program. He said that the offer made by the Canadian enterprise was more advantageous than that of the FRG in its technical and economic aspects. According to the Argentine Nuclear Energy Commission, the cost of the Canadian proposal totals $1.07 billion, while that of the FRG proposal totals $1.57 billion.

GENERAL GRAFFIGNA INTERVIEWED ON CAMPORA, HUMAN RIGHTS

FY201725 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0154 GMT 20 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (NA)--Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, the Argentine Air Force commander in chief, today denied the remarks which Colombian newspapers attributed to him concerning the issuance by the Argentine Government of safe-conduct to former Argentine President Hector Campora.

"First we will have to find out what this gentleman's illness is and see whether the medical report is right. Only after that will the government make a decision," Graffigna told the journalists during an impromptu talk he held with them at the mulitary base of Jorge Newbery Airport.

Graffigna returned at 2200 tonight from a 7-day official visit to Colombia. At the airport he was met by the air force chief of staff, Maj Gen Roberto Temporini and by the commanders of military operations, air force regions, and materiel, major generals Jesus Capellini, Hago di Risio and Antonio Burgos.

After alighting from the twin-engine TC-53 and receiving the usual greeting, Graffigna said that his visit to Colombia had been "very positive because it enabled us to counteract the campaign to undermine Argentina's prestige which is taking place abroad," because "we have explained the way in which the people really live in our country."

About the activities of the IHRC in Argentina, Graffigna indicated that he had told the Colombian journalists that "this commission has always had every opportunity to fulfill its objectives here.

"They asked me in Colombia whether it is true that we arrest all the journalists here," Graffigna said, and added: "I smiled at this question and merely told the Colombians that I had several Argentine journalists with me who could tell them the truth about life in Argentina."

He also recalled that in Colombia he spoke about the respect for human rights, and said that he had indicated that "in my country the people are happy, the women can go out at night without any problems, the children laugh, feel, enjoy themselves," and that "Argentina had gone to international orginzations offering asylum to refugees from unfortunate policies in other countries."

He emphasized: "I then asked the Colombian journalists whether they really thought that Argentina was violating human rights, and they had to admit that I was right."

In view of the insistent questions from the journalists regarding the national government's attitude toward the affair of former President Campora, Graffigna reaffirmed: "We have to find out what his illness is and then we will see what we are going to do." After this remark he closed the interview.

SUPREME COURT REQUESTS RELEASE OF TIMERMAN

FY200219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 20 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (NA)--It was learned today from reliable judicial sources that the Supreme Court has requested that the president of the nation release Jacobo Timerman.

According to the same sources, the Supreme Court request is reportedly in the hands of Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela. They also added that top-level government officials will only decide on the matter next week once the request is processed through the proper channels.

Timerman is under house arrest at the disposal of the military junta. He was one of the first to be interviewed by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which arrived in the country on 6 September and which will end its mission in Argentina tomorrow.

LA NACION DIRECTOR REFUSES TO MEET WITH IHRC

FY201733 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1603 GMT 20 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)--The director of the morning daily LA NACION sent a note to the secretary of the IHRC explaining his reasons for rejecting the invitation which this commission sent to the directors of various news media to participate in a meeting to discuss issues related to the freedom of the press in Argentina.

Bartolome Mitre stated in his note to Eduardo Vargas Carreno that "LA NACION had repeatedly told the nation its opinion of freedom of the press in Argentina. I believe that it is inappropriate to repeat this opinion outside the columns of the paper. This is my reason for not attending the meeting to which you invited me yesterday, although I thank you for this kindness."

The IHRC circular letter issued on 17 September set the meeting for the following day. Mitre sent his answer, which was published today by his newspaper.

BRIEFS

LOAN TO NIGERIA--The Buenos Aires Provincial Bank participated with international financial organizations in a loan of $100 million for Nigeria. The Argentine Bank provided $15 million. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 10 FY]

MEAT EXPORTS--Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA)--The National Meat Board reported that Argentine meat exports during the first 7 months of this year reached 570,000 tons for $1 billion. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 12 Sep 79 FY]

FISCAL DEFICIT--Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA)--The National Treasury reported that during the first 7 months of this year the fiscal deficit reached 1,239,822,000 pesos, which represents a 23-percent decrease in relation to the same period last year. The income of the National Treasury during this period was 4,255,107,000 pesos and expenditures were 5,494,929,000 pesos. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2158 GMT 29 Aug 79 FY]

OIL CONTRACTS--Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) announced the approval of the exploration and eventual exploitation of two areas in the Argentine continental shelf facing Tierra del Fuego between parallels 52 and 54. YPF also began negotiations with Esso Exploradora y Productora Argentina; Astra Compania Argentina de Petroleo; Compania Naviera Perez Compac; and Cadipsa for this exploration on a risk contract basis. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0020 GMT 11 Sep 79 FY]

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT DEFENDS NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY201351 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The statement that the nuclear technology which the country is establishing through agreements with the FRG will be obsolete by the year 2,000 is not correct. This statement was made in Porto Alegre by Paulo Nogueira Batista [president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation--NUCLEBRAS] who feels that there is no possibility of the Brazilian nuclear program moving backward.

Nogueira Batista did not want to admit the existence of a campaign against the nuclear program, but stated that the amount, frequency and tone of the criticism have assumed at times some characteristics that lead us to suppose that there may exist some coordination among them.

Nogueira Batista also stated that the real public opinion has no reservations with the nuclear program, although he admitted that there may exist a lack of information and some ill will.

PORTO ALEGRE BANK UNION LEADERS RELEASED

PY201922 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The federal police have released all Porto Alegre bank employees who had been under arrest. [Names indistinct] and Santacruz, who were still in custody until early this morning, were released at approximately noon. Those arrested include (Olivio Dutra) and (Luis Felipe Nogueira) who were released early this morning. This afternoon they participated in a meeting at the auxilliary headquarters of the Union.

In Santa Maria, the bank union leaders from Santo Angelo, (Arari), (Santo Lins) and (Paulo Trape) are still under arrest. According to a federal police officer, the order for release has not yet arrived. The lawyer of the bank union leaders, (Joao Augusto Rodrigues), feels that they may be released by 1400 today when the court order for the release of prisoners arrives in the city.

We are still in the fight. The stage of negotiations is opening and we feel that we will be able to unleash natural, legal and democratic pressure to achieve guarantees for the bank employees in the capital. This statement was made by (Olivio Dutra), the dismissed president of the Bank Employees Union who was released early this morning. According to (Dutra), who is now at the bank employees federation building at a meeting with congressmen and the Interunion Commission, the bank employees have deserved more economic gains.

He said, however, that it was clear that the bankers had used all their power and were supported by the government. Everyone knows today that the labor minister represents the bankers, and that he was intransigent with the negotiations, Dutra added. He feels that the bank employees have made political achievements in the sense that their interests have been defined and several national and local sectors in Rio Grande do Sul have expressed solidarity with them.

According to (Dutra), the arrests and pressures have demonstrated that the CLT [expansion unknown] is a mere instrument of the ruling class and that the current political power will be overcome only when there is unity of workers and their unions. Speaking about his arrest, (Dutra) said that it was ordered by the labor ministry seeking to overpower the movement. My release is the result of the struggle of the workers, he added.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL-DRIVEN CARS

PY201818 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Two protocols have been signed at Planalto Palace. The first one involves the ministries of industry and commerce, transport, mines and energy and the automobile industry, and provides for the production of alcohol-driven cars.

The second protocol had been signed between the government and the National Union of Coal Extraction Industries, and provides for the substitution of fuel oil by coal in cement industries.

Questioned by reporters (Carlos Rodrigues), Mario Garnero, president of the National Auto Manufacturers Association--ANFAVEA--said that the automobile industry is in a position to meet the demands for production of alcohol-driven cars.

[(Rodrigues)--begin recorded interview with Garnero] ANFAVEA President Mario Garnero will now tell us what the protocol signed at Planalto Palace on the production of alcohol-driven cars represents for the country.

[Answer] The result is not only favorable to the industry. The industry is only part of the country, of a Brazil which is overcoming its difficulties. Today is a special day for Brazil because it is taking an important step toward the industrial revolution. Some of the standards of our customs are changing, and President Figueiredo has said, a new era is beginning now in the industrial sector because of this fuel.

[Question] Do you think that the automobile industry will be able to meet the government objectives regarding production of alcohol-driven cars?

[Answer] Certainly. I also feel that the government must act cautiously in carrying out this proposition, but the industry, as I already told you some time ago, is fully prepared, and even ready to begin a more accelerated process for producing alcohol-driven cars.

[Question] What are the advantages of the alcohol-driven cars over the gasoline-driven cars? Don't they consume more fuel than the latter?

[Answer] Well, from the consumer's viewpoint that is true, but above all, I think the great advantage lies in the fact that with these automobiles, we are creating alcohol-dollars [alcohol dolares] here in Brazil. We are essentially decreasing our dependency, from abroad, and at this moment this is vtal for us--not only for the consumer, for the Brazilian, but for the country as a whole. As far as the advantage for the consumer is concerned, I would say that at least in the beginning, they will pay a single affordable tax, a longer term financing program and the possibility of supplying fuel to their cars on Saturdays. But I would like to emphasize that this will be possible for the consumer only after July next year, because until then our production capacity will be engaged in providing units for government fleets, taxis and other kinds of fleets. [end recorded interview]

BRIEFS

IRON PELLET EXPORTS--Brazil will export its entire production of iron pellets this year. This year's production is estimated at 20 million tons. Brazil is the third most important producer of iron pellets in the world, after Canada and the United States. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY]

PINOCHET RECEIVES FOREIGN MILITARY DELEGATIONS

FY181231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2213 GMT 17 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Sep (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet today told the military delegations from Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay and South Africa that Chile favors a controlled democracy [democracia protegida], but there are some groups which do not yet understand that position.

The Chilean president received in his office, in a special meeting, the foreign military representatives who have been in the country since last week following an invitation to participate in the celebrations marking the 169th anniversary of national independence.

Present at the meeting were Gen Juan Guillermo Suarez, chief of staff of the Argentine Army; Gen Manuel Guerrero, deputy chief of the Colombian Army chief of staff; Brig Gen Merardo Salazar, chief of staff of the Ecuadorean Joint Command; Gen Eduardo Sanchez, commander of the Paraguayan 3d Infantry Division; Naymes Andrede Merindoi, commander in chief of the South African Armed Forces; Gen Abdom Faimundez, commander of the Uruguayan 4th Army Division.

The independence anniversary celebrations will begin tomorrow with a Te Deum at the metropolitan cathedral and will end on Wednesday with a military parade.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS ON EUROPEAN TOUR--The finance minister and the president of the Central Bank have left for Europe, but on separate trips. Finance Minister Sergio de Castro will stay in Europe for approximately 1 month. Among the countries he will visit are Italy and Yugoslavia, where he will attend the annual IMF conference. Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon left for Spain this afternoon. He will also visit the FRG and Yugoslavia. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 79 FY]

VISITING FRENCH SENATORS--French senators are in Chile on what they describe as an information-seeking visit. The six French senators arrived in Chile last Saturday, and they immediately left for Vina del Mar. Yesterday they went to Chuquicamata, and tomorrow they will return to Santiago. The Foreign Ministry has reported that they will hold several meetings with government authorities. They will meet with Enrique Ortuzar, president of the Constitutional Commission, with the president of the Supreme Court, with Foreign Minister Cubillos and with the finance and labor ministers. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 79 FY]

TURBAY HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER

LD202254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bogota--Dr Julio Cesar Turbay, president of the Republic of Colombia, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk at his official seat in Bogota today. Oskar Fischer convened cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were cordially reciprocated by the president. Colombia, the Colombian head of state emphasized, felt friendly toward the GDR.

During the visit to the president's palace the two sides discussed numerous international problems, and also bilateral issues, which are to be dealt with during the official visit by the GDR foreign minister. President Turbay expressed his satisfaction over the development of relations between the two countries.

Dinner for Fischer

LD202256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2143 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bogota--The official talks between the foreign ministers of Colombia and the GDR, Dr Diego Uribe Vargas and Oskar Fischer, began in Bogota today. The negotiations, which took place in a frank and trusting atmosphere, touched on international and bilateral problems. Also today, the GDR foreign minister met Dr Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, acting minister of economic development, and leading Colombian industrial representatives.

The second day of the GDR foreign minister's official visit had began with a festive ceremony in honor of Simon Bolivar. Oskar Fischer lay a wreath at the memorial for the great fighter for independence. At Bogota's townhall the foreign minister was later awarded honorary citizenship of the capital of Colombia.

The festive dinner given by the Colombian foreign minister in honor of his guest from the GDR ended the second day. In a toast he paid tribute, before numerous people from political, industrial and cultural life, to the successful development of the GDR. He said that a sincere friendship had developed in the past few years between his country and the GDR.

In his toast Oskar Fischer emphasized the traditional friendly relations which united the two states. The present negotiations in Bogota had affirmed that numerous opportunities for the further development of these relations existed.

URIBE SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH AUSTRIA'S PAHR

PA201950 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 18 Sep (AFP)--The Colombian and Austrian foreign ministers signed far-reaching economic, cultural, scientific, and energy agreements here today. At the end of a 5-day visit to Colombia, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his Colombian colleague Diego Uribe today issued a joint declaration.

They express their concurring viewpoints endorsing the UN Charter, the need for disarmament, the importance of detente and the urgent need to establish a new international economic order based on justice, solidarity and cooperation.

They expressed their hopes that the coming UN conference on the Law of the Sea reaches an agreement as soon as possible that accomodates the interests of all nations. They also agreed to strengthen bilateral economic relations, especially regarding energy, mining, railroads and ecology. They will appoint a joint committee for this purpose. They agreed to cooperate closely on alternate fuel sources, especially alcohol. The Austrian foreign minister invited his Colombian counterpart to visit Vienna at his convenience.

IMPORTANT M-19 GUERRILLA CELL DISMANTLED

PA150208 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] It has been reported that M-19 suffered another blow with the dismantling of one of its most important cells. The Defense Ministry reported that troops of the 5th Brigade clashed with elements of an M-19 mobile subversive unit this morning in the area of Bolivar in Santander del Sur. The operation resulted in one guerrilla killed. He has not been identified yet. He was armed and guarding the home where the group was.

Those arrested were Aureliano, an alias, possibly Carlos Pizarro Leon, one of the main M-19 leaders and commander of the cell; Martin, an alias, possibly Andres Almarales Manga, another main leader of the organization; Miriam Barrios, alias [name indistinct]; Gerardo Artila Serrano, alias Julio; Ramiro Lucio Escobar; alias Rodriguez; Hernan Ramirez, alias Millones; Maria Sanchez, alias Elena; Divia Rodriguez de Baron, alias (Sasgana); and another woman, alias Vivian. Miguel Barragan, Jacinto Quiroga, Jacobo Moreno and Gilma Moreno, Jacobo's sister, were captured in the Bolivar urban area. In view of the imminence of her arrest, Gilma Moreno tried to commit suicide by first jumping off a balcony and then by shooting herself in the head. Luz Marina Gonzalez, alias [word indistinct], was also captured in Santander del Sur. The following material was seized during the operation: 8 .38-caliber guns, 5 .39-caliber pistols, 1 M-1 carbine, MK26-6 grenades, a large quantity of ammunition of various calibers and subversive propaganda.

TWO GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH WITH AUTHORITIES

PA201750 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Florencia--Troops of the Guanabuco Battalion are pursuing alleged members of the subversive clandestine Popular Liberation Army (EPL] who recently attacked the Comotors Company. In the past few hours a clash between the guerrillas and troops resulted in the deaths of two guerrillas and seizure of propaganda and war materiel. The authorities were unable to provide the names of the guerrillas, who did not carry any documents. It was learned that the troops did not sustain any casualties.

STRIKING FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIALS ARRESTED

PA201755 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Seven more officials of the Finance Ministry have been arrested by the national police in connection with the conflict at that ministry. Misael Pira, Rodolfo Garcia, Bernabe Ortiz, Lucero Narvaez, Emperatiz Jaramillo, Elvia Bejarano and Marcelino Aviles were arrested. According to the workers organization, they were arrested for persisting in the month-long strike.

DIEZCANSECO, GDR'S FISCHER SIGN PRESS COMMUNIQUE

PA202214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 19 Sep (AFP)--The GDR and Ecuadorean foreign ministers expressed their deep satisfaction here today over the change in Nicaragua aimed at establishing a permanent democratic regime that will safeguard peace, dignity and freedom and the rights of the Nicaraguan people.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco signed a press communique in which they expressed the two countries' points of agreement on foreign policy matters. The document stresses that in recent years the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries have developed continuously in the field of foreign trade. The two foreign ministries decided to hold permanent consultations to reach agreements in various fields of cooperation.

On foreign affairs, they expressed their support for the universal principles established in the UN Charter and noted that a halt to the arms race and the first concrete steps toward disarmament have become decisive issues. They reiterated their governments' and peoples' solidarity with the struggle against colonialism and condemned all forms of racial discrimination.

They expressed concern over the continuing tension in the Middle East and expressed hopes for a prompt and just solution that will be acceptable to all peoples and states in the region. Foreign Minister Fischer ended his visit to Ecuador and returned home today.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC TO BE ESTABLISHED

PA201751 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0007 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 17 Sep (LATIN)--Ecuador will establish commercial relations with the PRC within the framework of its efforts to promote and diversify exports, Ecuadorean Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado has announced here. "We are going to trade with countries with which we did not previously trade," Hurtado said in defining the policy of the foreign trade sector, which has shown a deterioration in the past few years. As an example of the imbalance between Ecuadorean exports and imports, he cited the case of trade with Japan where Ecuador has a deficit of approximately $100 million.

GOVERNMENT DRAFTING 'GREAT NATIONAL PLAN'

PA152135 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at inauguration of Pichincha's provincial council house in Quito--live]

[Excerpt] My government, which is of the people, is determined to see that the efforts of the provincial councils and municipalities are properly coordinated. Serving the people and freedom is the guideline of our acts. Beginning 1 January 1980, the government will put into operation a great national plan which we are drafting. Until the end of the year we will continue with the provisional program. In this great plan, all sectors will have full participation in carrying out programs which will benefit the people. Prefect of Pichincha, thanks for your words and your democratic and republican attitude. This ceremony in honor of those who planned, continued and completed this work is an example of what we want for Ecuador. Let us be together in our work, democracy and liberty. [applause]

We have encountered difficulties and good revolutionaries recognize difficulties and errors. We cannot deny that during the first few weeks of the revolutionary process there was a necessary dispersion of powers because we were replacing no less than an absolutist and arbitrary system.

With the new system, the authorities throughout the country and the citizens must get accustomed to the idea--which is very hard to do--that laws which do not come from one person must be respected in this country. It is an educational process which we are all experiencing, that is the [words indistinct] and division of authority. This is related to the connection between police authority and judicial authority.

We are trying to establish this mechanism which should function perfectly with the police. Let us not consider Managua, where we have already established a police authority, but other remote places in the country where police must turn the prisoner over to civilian authorities, or in other cases criminal in nature, to courts which we are organizing. I must admit that it is a difficult task. We also realize that there are many flaws, but we are honestly trying our best to establish the foundations for normalizing the administration of justice in Nicaragua.

[Question] I am Joaquin Abdon Pastora from EL MOMENTO. Regarding Comrade Sergio Ramirez Mercado's initial statements, there are three issues I would like to raise at this press conference. First, there are sectors which still are asking about the direction in which this revolution is moving? Maybe they fear the ghost of communism, suggesting in many articles that it is time for the revolutionary process to define itself. I would like to hear from the members of the junta of national reconstruction a definite answer regarding this. Second, we have just learned that the United States has granted a $9 million loan. I would like to know what other loans are being planned by this country, and how are relations between the United States and Nicaragua at this moment?

Third, although this question might seem superficial, I would like to know if the government is planning to convert all social clubs, as in the case of the social club of Granada, into houses of culture, something like a house of the people?

[Ramirez] I do not know if my comrades would like to say something regarding the first question. My personal view--I am not speaking on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government--is that many of the people who are asking about the direction taken by this process should first ask where does it stand? In order to know in what direction we must go, we must know where we are. According to the anticommunist attitude which existed in this country, there are many persons in Nicaragua who have personal interests, who are afraid of communism. But what these persons should know is that this revolution is not being carried out [words indistinct] but according to practical, every day rules. It makes no difference what you call a revolution. The important thing is what it does to carry out its objective. In my opinion, this is the best way to face the challenge. In other words, what is this revolutionary process doing every day? Is this revolutionary process really benefitting or planning to help the large number of Nicaraguans left for so many years to their own luck, forgotten and neglected? Is this process only serving a minority? Is this process creating another breed of privileged persons who will get rich at the expense of the state? Is this process honestly planning to benefit the large majority of Nicaraguans?

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS--The government council held a special meeting last night, accepted a series of resignations and made the new appointments. Juan Francisco Montealegre was appointed executive president of the National Housing and Urbanization Institute. Luis Manuel Chacon, Juan Antonio Echeverria, Alvaro Montealegre Mata, Ricardo [name indistinct] and Ricardo Rodriguez were appointed to the San Jose social welfare board. Luis Antonio Salas was appointed to the Agricultural Credit Bank and Victor Manuel Rosabalmora was appointed to the National Electric Power service. Armando [name indistinct] was appointed to the Costa Rican oil refinery and Manuel Arias Calvo to the INAC. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA]

NEW LABOR CENTRAL--One of the most important efforts made at the 13th congress of the general workers' central was creation of a constituent congress for September 1980 in order to form a single workers central that will comprise the whole union movement. [Text] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA]

EL SALVADOR

POLICE REPORT CLASHES WITH PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY BLOC

PA200338 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0248 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Sep (LATIN)--A policeman and three civilians, two of them women, were killed in two clashes today in Santa Ana, police reported.

The incidents occurred during the celebration of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) congress at the National University. Some 225 representatives of the extreme left from Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica attended the congress.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) was invited but it did not send a delegation, it was learned at the congress today.

The congress was called to analyze the extreme left's new strategy aimed at stepping up its actions against the government.

This is the first time the National University of El Salvador has been used for an act of the international extreme left so openly.

The BPR is the strongest leftist organization in El Salvador. Apart from its 20,000 members, it is supported by many workers organizations, with whom they have lately occupied factories, churches and embassies.

Security forces have not taken any measures against the congress.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary people's army, another extremist organization, claimed responsibility for the two explosions last night in two stores here.

Only doors and windows were damaged and the people in the neighborhood were frightened.

To the state of violence can now be added the city and national bus strike. Bus owners are asking for protection and for a reduction in the price of fuel and spare parts and other benefits.

The government has asked the bus owners association to resume operations at 0800 Tuesday or take the consequences for violating transportation regulations.

The Defense and Public Security Ministry today issued a communique in telling the subversive groups not to take as a sign of weakness on the part of the armed forces the fact that it has not taken any action against their provocations.

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTUONARY BLOC HOLDS CONGRESS

PA210151 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0320 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Sep (LATIN)--The working sessions of the regular national congress of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] have been held behind closed doors. The congress is being attended by 215 delegates from Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The discussions deal with new revolutionary strategies to impose socialism in El Salvador, BPR spokesmen said.

The agenda for the congress, which opened yesterday at the National University School of Juridical and Social Sciences, includes the following topics: analysis of the Salvadoran and international situation, discussion and approval of bylaws, a working plan, discussion and approval of the demands platform, creation of the BPR Labor Union Coordination Committee and election of the new BPR national executive directorate.

The BPR congress gathers some 500 members and for the first time includes Central American region leftists, who are seeking to establish changes toward socialism in their countries.

The first working session yesterday was open at the insistence of the news media, but today all activities were held behind closed doors.

The congress participants do not conceal their fear of possible government reaction to the presence of citizens from other countries meddling in Salvadoran political affairs.

They have also expressed fear because this is the first time the BPR has openly held a national-level congress with the presence of extreme leftists from other countries.

The congress will be adjourned Thursday afternoon according to the agenda. The BPR is the strongest opposition organization in the country.

GUATEMALA

PGT LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR 'POPULAR STRUGGLE'

PA201540 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The outlawed, communist-leaning Guatemalan Labor Party is waging an intensive propaganda campaign, the police admitted today.

In both the capital and in the interior, walls have been papered and leaflets have been distributed calling on the people to units in "organized popular struggle" and "to follow Nicaragua's example."

The propaganda commemorates the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, which was outlawed in 1954 by the government of Col Carlos Castillo Armas following the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman.

NEW ARMED GROUP ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS

PA202151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The new self-styled Armed People's Organization [Organizacion del Pueblo en Armas, ORPA] today announced the beginning of its military actions in Guatemala.

This is the fourth clandestine leftist group to emerge in this country; the others are the Rebel Armed Force (FAR), the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) and the armed branch of the communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

In a communique, ORPA notes that "after several years of preparation in which our organization has been set up in total secrecy, we emerge today publicly to join our efforts with those of the general struggle of the people."

They add: "We are a military-political organization at the national level which develops the process of the revolutionary people's struggle in a conscientious, progressive and responsible manner."

RAINS CAUSE DAMAGE, KILL 100

PA201749 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1706 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The almost uninterrupted rain which has fallen on Guatemala the past 15 days has caused the deaths of some 100 persons, officials of the national emergency committee reported today. They indicated that there have been heavy damage and a large number of casualties and that some areas have been left completely isolated.

According to the emergency committee, almost all the country has been affected by damage from floods and slides.

Police reported that the victims included eight workers of the Aguacapa hydroelectric project who, along with the vehicle in which they were traveling, were swept away by strong currents in the Aguacapa River.

In Guatemala City, the municipal water department reported damage to the El Cambray purification plant which reduced the volume of water for houses in at least three areas of the northeastern sector. In the southern sector, it was reported that slides covered some water pipes.

Questioned on the situation of the country, particularly in the interior, Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia said yesterday that he does not believe that a state of emergency or a public disaster need be decreed, although he indicated that he has issued instructions that due attention be given those affected by the rain.

HONDURAS

AUTHORITIES DENY EXISTENCE OF GUERRILLAS ON BORDER

PA201652 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0058 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Sep (LATIN)--Authorities today denied the existence of guerrilla groups in the city of Choluteca on the Nicaraguan border after 11 persons were wounded by 2 bomb explosions over the weekend.

"It is mischief by loiterers in the city," a security spokesman said in referring to the explosion of 2 bombs in Choluteca, 160 km south of Tegucigalpa.

An organization known as the "Aguila 2 National Movement" claimed credit for the explosions in flysheets that circulated over the weekend.

The attack is the first in a long time in Honduras, a country which together with Costa Rica is viewed in diplomatic circles as "oases of peace" in the violent socioeconomic panorama.

One of the bombs exploded in a house of prostitution. The communique notes "that the house belongs to members of the army."

NICARAGUA

JUNTA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ISSUES DECREES

PA192017 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[News conference held by junta of Government of National Reconstruction at Government House conference room--live]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] [unidentified speaker] We have another announcement to make. It is regarding a decree which deals with options open to persons who made deposits in the country's banking system in the wake of the law on deposits in Nicaraguan currency, deposits of 1,000- and 500-cordoba bills. These persons will be able to draw upon the deposits to pay outstanding taxes. We feel that this decree will benefit persons who had deposited 500- and 1,000-cordoba bills, now that they can use these deposits to pay taxes owed treasury.

The [word indistinct] part of the decree states:

Article 1. Authorize the (?anticipated) payment of the certificates of special deposits at nonnegotiable terms which had been the object of a favorable resolution. [sentence indistinct]

Article 2. [word indistinct] the Finance Ministry for the payment of the public debt cited in Article 14 of the Law for the Defense of the National Currency in order to [word indistinct] the debts that the government has with the Central Bank of Nicaragua.

In addition, I will ask Comrade Moises Hassan to read a decree which [words indistinct] regarding the use of the name [words indistinct].

[Hassan] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction (?issues the following communique):

Considering:

1. [passage indistinct]

2. That the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], by history's and its own right, is the defender and interpreter of the principles of [words indistinct] of the Sandinist struggle.

3. That the rights of all [word indistinct], names, symbols and emblems (?should be respected) to avoid confusing citizens.

4. That the [words indistinct] of the FSLN, recognized as a political organization in Article 16 of the basic statutes, must be effectively protected.

Whereas:

[Words indistinct] decrees:

Article 1. There remains reserved exclusively to the FSLN [words indistinct] the use of [words indistinct] in political terms.

Article 2. [Sentence indistinct]

Article 3. This decree will go into effect today following its publication [words indistinct].

Issued in Managua on 13 September 1979, year of the national liberation.

[Signed by] the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

[Unidentified speaker] I want to make two general announcements: I want to tell the citizenry that savings accounts, time deposits and checking accounts currently deposited in banks are fully guaranteed by the state and that there should be no fear that these accounts will be frozen. There have been ill-disposed rumors in this regard. Any person who has savings [words indistinct] so that they can work for the revolution. Consequently, there should be no concern. There is no intention or interest [in doing this]. Obviously it would be absurd to try to freeze checking accounts, savings accounts and time deposits deposited in the banking and financial system which has been nationalized.

Lastly, we want to take advantage of your presence to announce that the Government of the Netherlands has officially informed us that it will donate 23 million guilders, $11.5 million, to us. This donation of the Netherlands Government will help meet emergency needs in Nicaragua. We will be receiving it soon through the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, whose director was appointed today. He is Comrade Alfredo Cesar Aguirre. The way in which this donation will be used is, in general terms: $7.5 million for urgent imports, particularly agrochemical products. The remainder will be used for food and medicines which will be purcahses in the country, and the re-establishment of small food-producing firms. I am referring to small firms such as bakeries and so forth, for which we will have $920,000. For hospitals and others there will be $250,000, plus approximately $700,000 for the reconstruction of poor districts in Managua. This is how the Netherlands donation will be used, in general terms. I also wanted to say that the Swedish Government has given us 12 million kronas, approximately $3 million. The Swedish Government will also make a second donation of 13 million kronas, approximately $3 million.

The already-approved 12 million Swedish kronas will be used to renovate certain high schools which lost their furniture and laboratory equipment. There is also a portion for hospitals. It will be used to equip the children's hospital in Managua, which is almost completed and is the only children's hospital in the country. A portion will also be used for hospitals in departments that suffered a lot and for children's nurseries which will be built shortly.

Regarding the second portion of the 13-million-kronas donation, we will present 3 projects to the Swedish Government and it will decide on one. The first project to be submitted, within the order of priorities given by the Government of National Reconstruction, is the Luis Alfonso Velasquez Flores Park, which will be built in an area of 50 hectares in the devastated area of downtown Managua.

We have asked the Swedish Government to consider this project as top priority. With this needed social infrastructure, we are trying to give Managua a recreational sports and cultural area. Many people would be employed on this project. It would include green areas, a parking lot and sports and cultural centers and would be built in the destroyed area of downtown Managua.

As a second possibility within the priorities, we have thought about completion of the childrens hospital and the building of a 200-bed hospital in Rivas.

The third priority is an 850-unit housing project, 300 of which will be in Leon, 300 in Esteli and 250 in Masaya, using the existing infrastructure and the empty lots in those cities which were destroyed by the indiscriminate bombing by the Somozist dictatorship. With this project we would be taking advantage of the existing infrastructure--electric lighting, aqueducts, streets, sidewalks and sewage systems--in those cities.

These are the announcements we have so far. Now we will be pleased to answer your questions. Companion Manuel Espinoza will be in charge of [words indistinct].

[Presumably Espinoza] We will go row by row and Comrade Ovalle will be [words indistinct] the microphone. We ask you to please identify yourself and your organization.

[Question] Leo Gabriel of [name indistinct]. Regarding international aid, what would be the priorities that...[corrects self] Comrade Alfonso Robelo mentioned certain (?specific) projects, but could you [words indistinct] as to the specific priorities that the Government of National Reconstruction has regarding the project?

[Unidentified junta member] [Words indistinct] one of them refers to the resumption of production. This has to do with the leveling of our balance of payments for essential imports. It is an injection of funds in the country's productive sectors affected by the war, including, of course, the productive sectors which are now in the hands of the state, the public sector of the economy.

Second, there is a second and different priority which is everything concerning the financing of education, housing and health programs. These are the priorities of the social sector to which the Government of National Reconstruction is basically committed. Other priorities are social welfare programs and public transportation. These would be our five government priorities aside from the ones I mentioned which are aimed at reactivating the country's economy.

[Question] Could you be more specific about the projects, such as the one in downtown Managua? Which of these projects could be financed by foreign countries?

[Unidentified junta member] Well, what happens is that to us the process of reconstruction is not only what was destroyed by Somozism, but what it did not do for 50 years. Consequently, the reconstruction program will go beyond the war destruction and will deal with the [words indistinct], the deficiencies in health, education and culture that this country has suffered for many, many years. Therefore, we could tell you that we have needs of all kinds regarding housing, not only in Managua but in the rural sectors and small towns. We need sewage systems, help for rural electrification, aqueducts, environment and health programs. Also, a massive literacy campaign will be started early next year.

We need to solve the transportation problem, not only ground transportation but water and river transportation. This problem deals with finding productive areas in the Atlantic, in the San Juan River and on the other side of Lake Managua. Above all, we need help for the agrarian reform program which is already a fact in the social and economic transformation of this country. We will need great volumes of resources for the agrarian reform program.

[Question] [Words indistinct] (?PRENSA LATINA). How much has Nicaragua received in aid and credits and what institutions provided them?

[Answer] Pardon me?

[Question] How much has Nicaragua received in aid and credits over the past few weeks and what institutions provided them?

[Answer] Of the aid received so far, we have mentioned that of the Swedish Government, which is $3 million in the first stage and $3 million in the second stage, making a total of $6 million. We have also mentioned aid from the Netherlands for $11.5 million for several sectors. I mentioned the most important aid but I could give greater details on it. Moreover, we are receiving... [corrects self] these are the latest aids, regarding... [corrects self again] the two donations are part of the National Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua. In addition, we recently signed a total of $88.5 million in contracts with the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] broken down as follows: $32.5 million in loans for the Rio Blanco-(?Piuna) Road project. These loans are to be repaid in 40 years with a 10-year grace period, a 1-percent annual interest rate for the first 10 years and 2 percent for the remaining 30 years. Then a $36.5-million loan also granted by the IDB is to be used for agricultural and industrial projects. This loan is also at the same terms of 1 percent for the first 10 years, which is the grace period, and 2 percent for the remaining 30 years, that is, a total of 40 years.

In addition to this, there is an IDB donation of $5 million for technical assistance which is called a nonrepayable loan. This donation will be used for various government programs. In addition, the original $20-million loan granted by the Venezuelan Investment Fund, which is handled by the IDB and which was originally for a 6-month term at a 10.5 percent interest rate, has been converted into a national matched fund loan [prestamo de contrapartida nacional]. This loan will be used for various projects and will be repaid in 25 years at 7.5 percent annual interest. In addition to this, we have $9 million in donations and loans from Mexico, $9 million from the United States, $5 million from Germany and maybe some others which do not come to my mind, but this is, in general, what we have received.

[Question] Oscar Leonardo Montalvan of Noticiero Mil. First, I would like to know if the state of emergency will continue in effect after 22 September. Second, what is the status of our relations with Honduras? There are certain reports that have us worried--some of them regarding the term "counterrevolution," the organization of Somozists who joined the Honduran Army and the return of the planes. That is the end of the question.

[Unidentified junta member] Regarding the state of emergency, I talked to [name indistinct] this afternoon and I told him that the Government of National Reconstruction plans to extend the state of emergency for another 30 days when it expires in the next few days since the situation in the country is not completely normal yet. This is especially true in the economic field.

The Government of National Reconstruction needs this additional state of emergency period. The people of Nicaragua, all our Nicaraguan brothers, understand that the state of emergency is neither creating troubles nor difficulties for any person joining us in the national reconstruction process. The second part of the question will be answered by Comrade Moises Hassan.

[Hassan] You probably know that a delegation of our government, including Comrade Robelo and myself, on behalf of the junta and some of our ministers, the interior minister, the secretary of the junta of government and a representative of the Sandinist People's Army, were present [at a meeting with Honduran authorities]. The Honduran side was represented by Gen Policarpo Paz, president of the military junta, Col Domingo Alvarez, also a member of the military government, ministers, such as the foreign and interior ministers, the press secretary and other personalities of the Honduran Government. Obviously we discussed relations between our two countries. We discussed the mutual respect which must prevail between the two nations and governments. Regarding this, the Honduran Government assured us that any counterrevolutionary movement or group that wants to [words indistinct] the [Nicaraguan] National Guardsmen who are in Honduras will be stopped. The Honduran Government assured us that it will not permit the organizing of counterrevolutionary forces in their territory.

For our part, we assured them that we have at no time had any intention of exporting the revolution, as it has been said, as it is usually being said in [words indistinct] terms. We do not have any intention of intervening in their affairs by sending weapons or people as has been said many times to sour relations between the two countries. We also discussed the problem of the Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras and our aid [to them]. Regarding this, we clearly established that we intend to repatriate these refugees when conditions in Nicaragua permit. We will adopt measures for those refugees to return to Nicaragua as soon as possible.

We also discussed the problem of the planes. In addition to the planes, there are also other types of vehicles: trucks, boats and weapons which Somoza's Guard, fleeing in disarray, took there. The Honduran Government assured us that they have already decided to return these vehicles to their legitimate owners, which are the Nicaraguan people and government. They told us that certain difficulties exist. For example, they told us that some of the planes are in no condition to fly. They also told us that the planes currently in Honduras are being claimed by private citizens and enterprises which say that the planes are not the property of the Nicaraguan Government because the Guardsmen, in the terror of their flight, forced the owners of these vehicles and planes to turn them over to them in order to escape. But they assured us that their decision has been made. We will soon appoint a committee that will visit the places where the planes are located in order to evaluate the situation. In general terms, we can tell you that our relations with Honduras, contrary to some ill-intentioned persons say, are cordial.

[Question in unidentifiable language with translation] Why does the government see the need to protect the name of Sandino? Were there any abuses in this regard and if so, what kind of abuses?

[Answer] We must be clear about something: The words Sandinism or Sandinist was a stigma in this country for many years.

It was a sign used by the Somozist guard and by Somozism to mark anyone called Sandinist as a candidate for prison or death. Therefore, there were very few persons who publicly, privately or clandestinely dared to use the name Sandinist or who worked within the lines that the FSLN had for years outlined. Clandestine persons, working within FSLN lines, were relatively few. We can even say that many political organizations in this country condemned Sandinism in the same way they condemned Somozism. When they compared the violence of the guerrilla who struggled to liberate his land with the violence of the guardsman who struggled to maintain Somozism, and put them on the same footing; they were condemning Sandinism. When they publicly demanded that the liberation war in this country be stopped by the OAS inter-American peace force, they were endorsing the power of imperialism and condemning the struggle of the people who wanted to be independent and sovereign--the struggle of Sandinism. When they stubbornly opposed [break in transmission] it represented intriguing and imploring in South America, Washington, Europe and everywhere. They went to plead so that imperialism [words indistinct] those persons now appear in political organizations calling themselves Sandinists.

Those persons, who only 6 months ago said Sandinist violence was terrible, violated human rights and bloodied the country, now want to call themselves Sandinists. They are the same persons. We believe it is an abuse which, in addition to being intolerable, may confuse various sectors of our people, at least for a short time, because I truly believe that more than the effect this may have on our people--certain sectors of whom, being less politically prepared, may perhaps be confused in the beginning--the main thing is to restrict the use of the Sandinist name to those who won it through years of struggle and efforts. However, I am sure this confusion could not last because our people would soon realize that those political organizations calling themselves Sandinists are simply another expression of opportunism.

[Question] Hugo Maltez, AP correspondent. You only made one clarification of the second decree that was read which states that the Sandinist Front is the only one authorized to use Sandino's name. Will there be any punishment for persons or political organizations that use the name? The decree does not specify if there will be any punishment.

[Unidentified junta member] We do not believe this should carry penal jurisdiction. A ban is established. We want this decree to have, instead of a negative connotation, a positive meaning--that is, only the FLSN may use the name Sandinist. [Words indistinct] when it is a law for the communications media, there is a part in Article 3 which prohibits the commerical use not only of Sandino's name but the names of all the heroes and martyrs of the struggle for the liberation of our people. The two decrees, the one today and the one issued a month ago, have the same purpose.

[Question] Clelio Salas of [name indistinct] of Guatemala. My question is: Certain Somozist officials and certain Somozist military officers, who fled and whose properties were seized according to decrees issued by this government junta, owed [words indistinct] to many people. I would like to know how you will deal with these cases, in the event that a person presents a claim [words indistinct].

[Unidentified junta member] The only thing the state can do for those persons is, when they present their claim, ask for the extradition of those persons so they come and respond.

[Another unidentified junta member] I would like to add to this: I believe that, although I am not a lawyer or understand the law, those persons have a great number of debts. Their main debt is to the state. The state is one more creditor. Fortunately, in the case of the state, it has the means to collect part of that debt. Consequently, the state does not have the obligation, I understand, to collect debts that those persons have with other persons. Of course, if those persons, those military officers, are in Nicaraguan territory, then Nicaraguan justice must seek a way to force them to pay without meaning that the private citizens will be paid from that which the Somozists thieves stole from the state.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of Radio Mundial. What date will be set for the installation of the council of state?

[Unidentified junta member] We have not yet set a date because, being engaged in a number of urgent tasks, we just have not had the time to think about it. However, we can say that many organizations represented in the council are already appointing their delegates; therefore, we may tackle this matter soon.

[Question] Marco Vargas of LA PRENSA. Some weeks ago the government junta issued a decree which [words indistinct] of the guarantees of Nicaraguans. The statute was a truly revolutionary reply to half a century of Somozist cruelty and most of the rights [words indistinct]. However, part of the statute deals with [words indistinct]. I am referring to the part on individual rights which mentions parties, the legal terms, [words indistinct] and so forth. I want to state that I am not referring to war criminals, which I understand, and even demand that their investigation be treated very carefully. My question is only on common crimes and could be stated this way: When will the judicial courts begin to hear common crimes and when will the [word indistinct] court begin to hear the cases of disruption of public order?

[Unidentified junta member] Comrade Marco has referred to maybe the most painful (?process) for the Government of National Reconstruction. I use the term painful in the sense of efforts involved. That is the organization of justice in this country. First of all, the common courts had to be invented out of nothing because what existed before could not decently be called courts. The way the courts worked before broke all world records for [words indistinct] and abuse of human dignity in this country. As I said, justice had to be invented out of nothing. We have managed to establish penal and civil courts in all parts of the country. They are already working. We have been able to organize local courts in all municipalities. This is a process that is almost completed. We have established courts of appeals in Masaya, Granada, Leon and this week we have almost completed the lists of judges and will announce the establishment of courts of appeals in Matagalpa, Esteli and [name indistinct]. Next week we will announce the establishment of a court [words indistinct], by the end of the week we will announce the name of the comptroller general of the republic to replace the chief of the former office of the comptroller.

This is the mechanics of it. Regarding the formal operation of the...[interrupts self] on the other hand, and although this may seem like a [words indistinct] I should say that normalization of this country has been a process for which the FSLN and the junta have established goals and a deadline to achieve those goals. I must say that this is one of the few revolutionary processes to come about with laws and regulations which [words indistinct] a process which has tried to get its justice apparatus going from the very start.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT CLOSES RADIO STATION, PROVOKES PROTEST

PA210303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 18 Sep (AFP)--The closing of a powerful shortwave station which broadcasts from San Jose to the Southern Cone was decreed last night by the government council, official sources said here today.

The station--Radio Noticias del Continente--dedicates 2 of its 6 hours of daily programs to news.

Station director Lorena Cartin released a communique today accusing the country's reactionary sectors, linked to Latin American dictators, with promoting the attempts to close the station.

The decree passed today, Cartin said, clearly violates freedom of enterprise and freedom of the press, which has always been respected in our country.

The government's decision also provoked a protest from the chairman of the Latin American Federation of Journalists [FELATRAP], who sent a telegram to President Rodrigo Carazo protesting the measure.

Station Can Continue Operating

PA210307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A new obstacle has emerged for Radio Noticias del Continente, a powerful radio station broadcasting on shortwave from Costa Rica to South America. The government canceled a decree granting the concession of radio frequencies.

The decision was made when it was determined that, because of a bureaucratic oversight, the decree granting the license to the original concessionaire had not been published as required by the law.

Nevertheless, Noticias del Continente can continue broadcasting until a new decree is published which will meet the legal technicalities.

Since the beginning of its broadcasts last July, the station faced problems, especially by businessmen who claim that its broadcasts tend to subvert law and order in the Southern Cone.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, said the station does not incite subversion, and as proof he showed a sheaf of news copy broadcast by the station and a handful of tapes analyzed by his staff.

Nevertheless, it is expected that when the new decree is published, further protests will occur and will be analyzed by the judicial power. While the lengthy proceedings go on, the station can continue broadcasting without interference by the local radio office.

Is this process for [words indistinct] and wants to make the decisions [words indistinct] and wants to make the decisions [words indistinct] or is it the people who must assume responsibility for this revolutionary process? We are going to know the direction of the revolution by the way we answer these questions. Therefore, let us not label it. To call this process communist or social democratic could be a mistake of judging it by a label and not by its true content.

Now, regarding your last question, I will say that the issue of the social club of Granada has been reason for rejoicing by all members of the news media in our country. I was listening this morning to radio newscasts and read the two newspapers published here and this decision has been [words indistinct] accepted. I see nothing wrong with people undergoing a revolutionary process trying to eradicate some past traditions which I would not call repugnant, but ridiculous. The problem is that in Nicaragua we still have clubs, as the one expropriated by the people of Granada, which are still exclusive. In my opinion, it has nothing to do with private property [words indistinct] if the people of Granada as a legitimate revolutionary act seized the social club of Granada, or whatever its name, in other places they are called casinos, and the municipal council of Granada legalized this action, I think the junta of Government of National Reconstruction is going to support this action. I am giving my personal opinion, but so that no one can say we have no respect for private property we are going to indemnify honest stockholders that have remained [words indistinct].

[Question] The first question I would like to ask is this: Some people are trying to clearly define and label this revolution so as to know whether the revolution favors their interests or is against them, whether they are with the revolution or against it. Instead, these people should follow the process, get in line with the Nicaraguan revolution, which will no doubt have to make many deep reforms in this country, which is not going to betray the blood of the thousands of heroes and martyrs who fell in battle. So we cannot be too concerned with these people who try to label the revolution in order to learn whether they are with the revolution or against it.

[?Junta member Ramirez] Pardon me, but there was a part of the question that referred to U.S. aid [as heard] and the status of this aid in Nicaragua. There has been a large donation of food and medicine from the United States. This was augmented with the arrival of a sea shipment, an amount larger than had been received previously. In addition, there has been a loan through (?Law) TL-400 for a shipment of wheat for the manufacture of flour, which should be arriving at the Port of Corinto today; and $8.5 to $9 million were approved from unusued AID funds to be earmarked for Nicaragua, all in the present fiscal year. For the next fiscal year, there is no amount fixed yet. However, there have been expressions on the part of U.S. Government officials to the effect that they are willing to help with significant amounts for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. How much? We do not know yet, but I understand that it will be submitted for approval by the U.S. Congress soon.

[Ricardo [name indistinct], INTERVIEW magazine, Spain] I wish to ask two questions. Recently, Interior Minister Tomas Borge warned of the danger of Somozist counter-revolution. I would like to know what concrete or new indications exist in this regard? My second question concerns whether there is a definite decision regarding recognizing or not recognizing the debt contracted by the Somozist dictatorship with certain countries--Israel, among others--for the purchase of war materiel used in repressing the people?

[Answer by unidentified person] The Interior Ministry, through Commander Tomas Borge, (?has in effect announced) that there exist indications that there are groups of National Guardsmen who are trying to prepare themselves abroad to take action against the people of Nicaragua and their government. The commander who calls himself Bravo, one of the men closest to Somoza, appears publicly in the [word indistinct] of the U.S. Congress and Mr Luis Pallais indicates that this man Bravo intends to arm groups to move against Nicaragua.

We have often said that this type of inadvisable action cannot be carried out without the cooperation of some government of the area or of the world. We are sure that no government would be foolish enough to get involved in any armed adventure agsinst the Nicaraguan revolution because we are certain it would be smashed by the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist Army.

Let me say this, however; just because we do not believe there would be any country foolish enough to venture into this type of action, does not mean that the Government of Nicaragua, the Sandinist Army and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will not remain alert for any such action. It is our obligation to avoid such a situation as it would be fatal at this moment to have to invest the few resources we have to neutralize any such terrorist activities.

In this regard, we are not worried about the counterrevolution from the viewpoint of any possible attempts to change the country's power structure. We are completely certain that it is absolutely impossible for the counterrevolution to win a military victory against the Sandinist popular army and the Nicaraguan people. We would be concerned only about the inconveniences that we would be facing in the sense that our energy and our resources should be directed at this time to reconstruction and not to efforts to frighten off Guardsmen who would have to undergo the same humiliation which they suffered some months ago.

[Another unidentified junta member] Regarding the second part of your question--we have said very clearly that the Nicaraguan Government will not pay a single cent of debts contracted by the Somozist regime for military supplies.

[Question] I would like to ask two questions. The first concerns the neighborhood committees which were established immediately after the installation in office of the revolutionary government. The junta of government approved the establishment of those committees, originally known as civic defense committees. However, afterwards they were organized as Sandinist defense committees, which in my opinion is equivalent to giving all Nicaraguans the right to call themselves Sandinists, in other words, at present all persons, even those who did not proclaim themselves Sandinists during the revolution, are using the term. Today's degree would mean that the committees will again be called civic defense committees. Secondly, I would like to ask the junta for its opinion regarding the proposal made by the deputy minister of foreign affairs: the idea of organizing a single party and forgetting about the political pluralism which is allegedly planned for Nicaragua.

[Unidentified junta member] Regarding the first question, I would first like to explain that the Sandinist defense committees are not organizations of this junta of government and never were. In the past, they were promoted by the united people's movement; at present, they are being promoted by organizations which are directly linked to the FSLN.

Moreover, the use of the Sandinist name reflects that they are directly promoted by mechanisms which are parts of the FSLN.

Obviously, there will be persons in these Sandinist defense committees who are (?not members) of the Sandinist Front, this is clear. However, the organization itself, the committee itself, is a part of a cell of the Sandinist structure, although there are persons who with time will have to be relieved of the posts which they now occupy within the committees. We know that there exist [words indistinct] were Somozists and now they believe that being on the Board of Directors of a Sandinist committee will serve as a mask, or a shield and they will be able to fool the people.

[Question] The deputy mininter of the interior suggested in public that there be a single party in Nicragua and that the system of political pluralism which had been planned for the country be abandoned. I would like to hear from the junta in this regard.

[Unidentified junta member] The junta of Government of National Reconstruction has official criteria outlined in the basic statue issued by the junta in July 1979 and the subsequent guarantees of free political, professional, labor and [word indistinct] organization in Nicaragua. In no way are there obstacles in Nicaragua to those persons who decide to join parties which already existed during the Somozist era, or persons who wish to form new parties, new organizations in Nicaragua.

In this regard, there are full guarantees for political organization in this country. It is not the intention of the junta of government of national reorganization or the Government of National Reconstruction [as heard] to form a single party in Nicaragua, because this would not be in accordance with the basic principles which I am citing. However, Dr Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, who is a member of a particular party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, is perfectly free to express his opinion. That is why there are guarantees of freedom of expression in Nicaragua.

[Question] Agustin Fuentes of LATIN-REUTER News Agency. Because of international interest in the news, I would like you to inform us of what delegations, including members of the junta of government, are going to leave [the country] soon. I understand that one is going to the United Nations and another to Panama. Are there any others? I ask for coverage purposes by our agency?

[Unidentified junta member] We have a commitment to go to the United States on 23 September. We are included on the list of speakers at the UN General Assembly on 28 September and on 27 September we are going to speak before the assembly of [words indistinct], which is going to discuss the matter of international aid to Nicaragua for reconstruction of the country. This is an assembly convoked by UNCTAD and ECLA, the United Nations organizations, which are going to discuss cooperation with Nicaragua exclusively.

We have also been invited to speak to the Council of the Americas, which is a community of businessmen in New York who have commercial and economic relations with Latin America, and with Nicaragua.

On 1 October, another delegation of the junta of government will go to Panama to be present at the official ceremonies by which the Panamanian Government will take possession of the Canal Zone, marking recovery of sovereignty over the Canal Zone, and there exists the possibility that we may make an official visit to Colombia in response to an invitation from the Colombian Government.

Between our appearance at the United Nations and the very brief visit to Panama, Spanish president [as heard] Suarez will visit Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Unidentified junta member] Well, the delegations have not been officially made up as yet, but all members of the junta of government are going to participate in both one way or the other on the 29th [as heard] if I am not mistaken.

[Question] Companions of the junta of Government of National Reconstruction, this is Oscar (Perez Obaldia) of Radio Mundial. I would like to direct your attention to a problem which has caused great concern among the citizens of Managua and I imagine that it has also been of concern to the rest of the republic and it is the reduced police surveillance which exists in the country at this time. In certain sections of Managua, pharmacies, stores, banks and other businesses have been attacked. [sentence indistinct]. Taxis do not want to work after certain hours. The bus companies have decided not to obey an order to operate until 2300. There is something else, gentlemen. The bars that were scarcely operating at the outset of the revolution are staying open around the clock now. It would seem that the lack of surveillance has prompted evil persons and common criminals to commit crimes. What do you have to tell the people about this?

[Unidentified junta member] I would say, comrade, that public order cannot be restored overnight. At the end of the war we had an advantage that also turned out to be a problem; that is, the public force, including traffic police, disappeared completely. This is a situation that has occurred almost nowhere else in the world. Even the National Guard band disappeared. This has even led to protocol problems when we welcome heads of state. The traffic police, the customs police, in sum, the entire police department disappeared and now immense efforts have been made to create a completely new police corps with young Sandinists. It is trying to restore public order not only in Managua but throughout the country, creating another situation that is difficult to imagine! For the first time in Nicaragua, regular army soldiers are separate from policemen who perform different duties with a new revolutionary spirit. This, along with the restoration of normal justice that I discussed before, may be one of the most difficult tasks faced by the revolution right now. There is an accelerated training program for policemen. They are almost all young people who are very eager to learn. We have another contingent training in Panama for traffic police work, civil police work, drug control and so forth, but this is not a task that could be tackled completely in the first 2 months of the revolutionary process. What we ask the people is to bear with us and have revolutionary understanding of this very difficult problem.

[Question] This is Comrade Nacho Gonzalez of BARRICADA. I want to ask Mrs Violeta Chamorro if, in addition to this decree benefiting youth, some other measures to benefit children and youth are being considered and will be announced soon. I also want to ask Comrade Hassan, since [words indistinct] cordial relations with Honduras are constantly talked about, what is the status of relations with El Salvador?

[Chamorro] School busfares will be cut by (?50 percent). Textbooks will also cost less than before. We will try to do the best we can for the welfare of children from now on.

[Hassan] Relations with El Salvador are completely normal. Its embassy never closed here. We have also had some contact with Salvadoran officials. We, companion Robelo and I, once held a long talk with the Salvadoran economy minister on more or less cordial terms. There have been no government-to-government talks as (?in the case of) Honduras. However, relations are completely normal.

[Question] So much for this conference, unless the junta members would like to add something.

[Unidentified junta member] We thank newsmen for their participation. You will be given copies of the decrees read this afternoon at the door to your right. Thank you very much.

AIR FORCE DENIES RECEIVING PLANES FROM HONDURAS

PA201742 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Sandinist Air Force (FAS) Commander Raul Venerio told ACAN-EFE today that he is expecting news on the return of a small plane fleet that is in the hands of the Honduran administration.

The FAS head denied the report from Tegucigalpa that some of the planes claimed by Nicaragua had been returned.

A total of 32 aircraft and other vehicles were abandoned in the neighboring nation by members of the former Somoza regime who fled when the Sandinist Government seized power 2 months ago.

"During a recent meeting of members of the junta of the Reconstruction Government and Honduran military junta members, Honduran Air Force Chief Col Domingo Alvarez promised that we would have some news concerning the return of the planes this week but so far we have not even received a phone call," Commander Venerio said.

Augustin Roman, chief of Sandinist aviation combat units, told the newspaper LA PRENSA that the planes are urgently needed to take care of flood damage in several departments.

Hundreds of families have had to be evacuated from areas in Leon, Chinandega and Granada and in some isolated areas medicine, food and clothing have been dropped to victims.

"For civic action by FAS, we have only one helicopter and seven small combat planes, outfitted to protect national security," Roman said.

He added that the Nicaraguan Government is trying to change the image left by the "ominous" pro-Somoza air force which dropped hundreds of bombs of up to 500 pounds on the nation's defenseless population.

"Our planes are now carrying aid to protect our people's health and we want the Honduran Government to return those planes so that we can help the people even more," Roman concluded.

SRV PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Castro

FL201112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Vietnamese Communist Party and government delegation headed by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo and Premier, visited the headquarters of the PCC Central Committee where official talks were held. Pham Van Dong was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he held discussions in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere in accordance with the high level of relations existing between the two parties and governments. The talks dealt with international topics and others of bilateral interest. The two leaders concurred in their understanding of international political issues and bilateral domestic policies.

Visits Polytechnical Institute

FL202003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 20 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo and premier of that country, today visited the Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnical Institute in Havana. The Vietnamese leader was accompanied by Flavio Bravo, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau and Vietnamese Protocol Department Chief (Hoang Trung Minh).

On arrival of the motorcade, the Vietnamese premier and his entourage were received by the institute's students and workers. Thereafter, the visitors went to a hall where they were briefed on the institute's characteristics by Mario Ochoa, deputy rector in charge of foreign relations at the Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnical Institute.

During their stay at the polytechnical institute, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and his entourage visited a second year construction structures classroom where the Vietnamese leader talked with the students and told them that they are the principal builders of the new society being built in Cuba. Our students, Pham Van Dong noted, not only learn in your schools but also from the life of the Cuban people who are unselfishly building their socialist future. The visitors then toured other installations of the institute. In one of them, Pham Van Dong received a poster showing Ho Chi Minh and a letter from a Vietnamese student who graduated from a Cuban school and wrote the letter to his Cuban instructors as he lay seriously injured during a Yankee air raid.

10th ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION COMMEMORATED

FL201038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution was commemorated in Havana City at a ceremony at which 'Ali Sunni al-Muntasir, Libyan ambassador to Cuba, spoke. Al-Muntasir stated that following the victory the first objective was to completely evacuate all foreign troops and stationed at military bases in the country, and then to start the economic battle. He stated that since the socialist proclamation Libya has raised its voice at all international forums against imperialism, colonialism and all other forms of oppression and exploitation, as it did recently at the sixth nonalined summit held in our capital.

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

FL202344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Sep 79 FL

[Text] A construction cooperation protocol was signed today by representatives of Cuba and Libya. Party Central Committee Politburo member Ramiro Valdes attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement was signed by Levi Farah, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Construction, and Libyan Housing Minister Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush. The protocol calls for Cuba's construction of a number of projects in Libya valued at more than $115 million. These projects contracted for by Libya include highways, public buildings, housing units and schools. Cuba already has begun building the Umm Al Aranib-Qatrun highway contracted by Libya for $39 million. It is expected that 3,500 Cuban construction workers will be in Libya for the phase of maximum construction.

DIOCLES TORRALBA MEETS WITH POLAND'S GIEREK IN WARSAW

For Polish reportage on the visit to Poland by Cuban Council of Ministers Vice President Diocles Torralba, see the Poland section of the 21 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Decorated by Jaroszewicz

FL202250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 20 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, has received in Warsaw Cuban Council of Ministers Vice President Diocles Torralba, who is making an official visit to Poland.

Gierek and Torralba discussed details of the eighth session of the Cuban-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in the capital of that fraternal country. During their meeting, the satisfactory development of economic cooperation between Cuba and Poland was stressed. A communique emphasized that this cooperation reflects the existing friendly relations. It further noted the strong incentive which the meeting between Fidel and Gierek in Havana meant for such cooperation.

Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz decorated Torralba with the Polish People's Republic's Order of Merit in the grade of Commander With Star.

CDR AUXILIARY APPARATUS ESTABLISHED AT HAVANA MEETING

FL202150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Auxiliary apparatus of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) were established at Havana City Province and municipalities at a meeting held at the Carlos Fernandez Hall of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers. The meeting was chaired by Jorge Lezcano, member of the party Central Committee and national coordinator of the CDR. These working teams consist of 193 nonprofessional CDR cadres.

Making the closing remarks at the meeting, Lezcano emphasized the work to be performed by the auxiliary apparatus, primarily at the municipal level which is the link between the national leadership and rank-and-file. He explained that their creation complements adaptation to the new CDR structure. He also stressed that the persons involved in such functions must become familiar with CDR directives as well as with the thesis, bylaws and resolutions of the first CDR congress.

Earlier, Antonio Argamasilla, member of the party provincial committee and CDR coordinator in Havana City Province, announced that 43 percent of the members of auxiliary apparatus are women.

SOVIET SHIP LEAVES ON 'HURRICANE RESEARCH' CRUISE

FL202327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Soviet ship Professor Subov today left the Havana port with a Soviet-Cuban scientific expedition aboard whose purpose is to study the processes that cause hurricanes in the Caribbean Sea.

Meteorologist Alfredo Moreno heads the group of Cuban specialists who will spend 1 month sharing with their Soviet colleagues a broad program of measurements and studies of the atmosphere and ocean. Moreno told National Radio News that he is pleased to participate in this expedition and that he is certain it will be very productive for meteorological research.

The Caribbean Sea area that the Soviet and Cuban specialists will study now, in full hurricane season, is characterized by a strong interaction between the atmosphere and ocean that is related to the emergence and development of tropical hurricanes.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ADDRESSES PNP 41ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

FL201605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Sep 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[GLEANER political reporter]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley, president of the People's National Party, yesterday told a huge crowd of P.N.P. supporters at the National Arena that when he called for an end to the United States' economic blockade of Cuba during his speech at the non-aligned summit in Havana, it was "not an expression of hostility."

Mr. Manley, who was addressing the 41st annual conference of the party, said:

"Understand me, comrades, when we say to our friends in the United States "we do not think it is right for you to maintain an economic blockade against Cuba," that it is not an expression of hostility. We have the warmest affection for the American people. The ambassador is my friend, and he is a very nice man. Americans are among the most generous and warmhearted people in the world."

Mr. Manley made this statement in commenting on the reaction to his speech in Havana. He said he made no apology for that speech, which he delivered "after the most careful and thoughtful analysis of current world issues."

Speaking directly to the U.S. ambassador, Mr. Loren Lawrence, who was in front of the platform, the prime minister said: "We do not want to quarrel with your government, but please understand me, excellency: whatever was the historical origin of your quarrel, done the quarrel, huh!" Urging an end to "the quarrel," Mr. Manley said the lifting of the blockade would "let us have detente in the Western Hemisphere." There was thunderous applause as the prime minister addressed the ambassador, who smiled broadly.

Mr. Manley told his audience that when he spoke as he did at Havana he was not attacking the United States. It was only mischief-makers in Jamaica who tried to pretend that he was doing so, he said, and recalled that he had spoken about the U.S. blockade of Cuba at a previous international conference in Maputo. On that occasion--a United Nations conference on Africa--Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., was in the audience.

With regard to the criticism about political blocs, the prime minister said such critics were "trying to feeeze the minds of the world into blocs."

"They are trying to let you believe that all the non-aligned movement is about is blocs. That is not so. What the non-aligned movement is about is freedom of beliefs." The non-aligned movement was committed to the principles of sovereignty and freedom for the peoples of the world--from the biggest to the smallest nations. Speaking of the work which had been done during the conference that was ending that afternoon, the P.N.P. president said that for eight hours on the previous day delegates had engaged in serious discussions, and they resumed during the evening in a session that lasted five hours.

Victory Plans

During that time, he said, Patterson and Dr. Duncan talked to delegates about the plans for victory; as he listened. "Already I was able to sit there right now and I was beginning to prepare my mind for the work of the prime minister from 1981 to 1986. And I tell you, no power can turn us back. No combination can turn us back.

"Let them think on these things; let them speculate on these things. We know where we are going and we know how to get there." Mr. Manley said that the P.N.P. would not, in its move forward, seek to mystify anyone. Its policies and programmes would be based on the "principles and objectives of the P.N.P.", and he urged everyone to study that book. He described the book (which he held up) as "the ark within which we should live and work." Emphasizing the importance of the book, Mr. Manley said that one of the major efforts of the P.N.P. was to make Jamaica ideologically aware. In its efforts in this regard, the P.N.P. had been criticized, but he wished to draw attention to the two greatest nations of the world today--the U.S.S.R. and the United States of America.

Us and Russia

The U.S.A. was the nation that had demonstrated the greatest productive energy and productive inventiveness in the history of the society of mankind; and the Soviet Union had shown the greatest capacity for distributing justice, as no other nation of mankind. Yet, these two nations were the "two most ideological nations in modern history"--the U.S.A. being the most ideological nation that the West had ever produced, and the Soviet Union being equally the most ideological nation in the East.

The Economy

Finally, the prime minister spoke about the economy and emphasized the need to produce. In the struggle to build the economy, he said, "everybody has a duty to work to create the mood for production." No one could make anyone produce, "but you can try to create a positive mood by your own leadership, by your own effort and by your own courage."

"You can try to make people now know important production is," he said, as he urged delegates to "awake the desire to produce" in those with whom they came in contact. It was hoped, he said, to try to make the 1981 sugar crop highly successful. Of bananas, he said, "we want to make bananas turn around this year." He said the government was searching for new markets.

Brain Drain

Dealing with the manufacturing sector, Mr. Manley said that in the case of those who manufactured for export, the government was aware of the "brain drain" through migration and the effect it had had on their businesses. Efforts would have to be made to replace immediately the skills which had been lost through migration. "And if we have to get them from outside, then we will have to do so until we can replace these skills locally. But we cannot be held back because of the loss of these skills," he said.